[24th September 1947

"(*d*) Generally those who were Commissioned Officers are selected as Managers, but no qualification has been prescribed. The Director of Resettlement and Employment selects, after interviewing the candidates.

"(*e*) The scale of pay for Managers is Rs. 300—10—500 including all allowances. A statement [a] giving other details is annexed."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"May I know, Sir, whether any I.N.A. men have been appointed as Managers?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Yes, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"May I know whether the Director of Resettlement advertised for these posts so that I.N.A. men and others could apply?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"I don't think it was advertised."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"May I know whether I.N.A. men are eligible to be members of these societies?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Yes, Sir."

Export of groundnut oil.

* 64 *Q.*—R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the conditions governing export of groundnut oil from this Province were when there was ban on export of oil;

(*b*) the Provinces to which export of groundnut oil was permitted by the Government of India;

(*c*) whether Messrs. Snow White Food Products, Limited, Calcutta, were granted permits to export large quantities of groundnut oil to Bengal when there was either no quota for Bengal or the quota had been exhausted;

(*d*) the quantity of oil exported by the said firm;

(*e*) whether there were other applicants also seeking quota for export of oil to Bengal, and if so, why Messrs. Snow White Food Products, Limited, alone was preferred; and

(*f*) whether tenders were invited before choosing that firm?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"(*a*) There was a ban on the export of groundnut oil outside this Province from 30th January 1946 to 4th March 1947. Up to the end of the groundnut year 1945–46 (i.e., up to November 1946) export of groundnut oil from this Province to places in India were allowed under permits issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, in favour of recognized dealers and millers of this Province. To be eligible for such permits, a dealer should have exported in a year not less than 1,000 Imperial maunds of groundnut oil outside the Province for at least two

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 348 infra.

years during the basic period 1941–45 and a miller should have possessed one or more expellers, or 6 or more power-driven rotaries or 15 or more country chekkus. Export was however allowed only to destinations which had been given quotas by the Government of India.

"(b) Quotas were allotted by the Government of India (a) for civil consumption in certain Provinces and (b) for meeting the raw oil requirements of Vanaspathi factories. During the period from 30th January 1946 to 31st October 1946, quotas for civil consumption were allotted only to the Provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Assam. In addition the following Vanaspati Factories were allotted quotas by the Government of India under the basic plan for 1945–46 :—

Bombay Vanaspati Factories.

North Indian Vanaspathi Factories.

East Indian Vanaspathi Factories (which included Messrs. Snow White Food Products, Limited, Calcutta).

"(c) As is evident from the answer to the previous clause, there was no quota for civilian consumption in Bengal. Hence any export of groundnut oil from this Province to Bengal could be allowed only if the consignee was Messrs. Snow White Food Products, Limited, which was the only Vanaspathi Factory in Bengal for which an export quota had been allotted by the Government of India. Permits had to be issued specifying this firm as the consignees because self-permits could be issued only in the case of exports for civilian consumption. Permits were therefore issued to merchants of this Province to export groundnut oil to this firm. As against a quota of 8,000 tons fixed by the Government of India for supply to this firm from this Province during the year 1945–46, permits for a total quantity of 2,380 tons alone were issued for export to this firm.

"(d) Particulars in regard to the quantity of oil actually moved out of the quantity for which permits were issued are not available.

"(e) Almost every recognized miller and dealer wanted to export oil to Bengal for civil consumption, but this could not be allowed as there was no quota for civil consumption in Bengal, and there was only this Vanaspathi Factory's quota against which exports could be allowed.

"(f) Does not arise, as this firm was nominated as a quota-holder by the Government of India. If the member is referring to the system of export under tender, this was introduced only subsequently, i.e., in January 1947 and this system was in operation only for two months."